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## COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

### THIRTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

#### BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
AT \$1.50 PER YEAR; OR EIGHT MONTHS \$1.00.

ADVERTISING: 40 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements.  
Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher, 200 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. The uniform testimony of those who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.)

We are continually receiving letters enclosing only one dollar for subscription. The price of the RURAL WORLD has been \$1.50 per annum for months past; hence, those who send only one dollar, are being credited for the time they pay for.

Those who wish to know something of the forthcoming New Orleans Exposition, will find much of interest in our Horticultural columns, page 211.

MISS MARY E. MURFELDT, of Kirkwood, Mo., has been re-appointed entomological observer for the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and is especially well qualified for the position, and just appreciation of a very worthy lady.

The La Plata creamery is now averaging 900 lbs. of butter daily, and within a month will have increased to over 1000 lbs. Huntsville creamery is doing well, made on Thursday last 450 lbs., and it may be said that generally the creameries of Missouri are doing first rate.

The experience of Mr. W. P. Bradley, as imperfectly set forth in the article commencing at the bottom of the first column of page 211, this issue, presents a possible outcome to the Indian Territory, heretofore unexpected, and is very evident that it has the capacity of becoming an excellent fruit country.

The wheat harvest is now in order, and is being proceeded with vigorously in this latitude and south. Notwithstanding the newspaper cry of half wheat, and less than half a crop, it is generally understood that it will prove nearly or quite the equal of any ever harvested. We have within a few days past traveled from the western borders of Missouri to the middle of Ohio, and can report from observation a good average crop, and from the mouths of the farmers can discover nothing to the contrary. Corn too is looking well in some counties a little weedy, and in places short and late from a second or third planting, but on the whole the promise is a full average crop. Rains have been very evenly distributed, and we can discover but few evidences of too much moisture. Monkeys and days and nights are now warm, magnificent corn growing, and wheat harvest weather. We congratulate the farmers of the West on their prospects.

CLEAN bright wools are in good demand, particularly of medium and combing grades, and such wools bring as good prices as for some weeks past. The bulk of receipts came in bad condition, and concessions have to be made. Wool, however, sells for cash in this city, to which the following from an advertiser in the RURAL WORLD is in striking contrast. He says: "I shipped my wool to Philadelphia in April, have been expecting returns for more than a month, but even now do not know when they will come or when to expect them." When will Western wool growers realize that every article grown in the West is to be sold for spot cash? Here is a prominent wool grower who parted with his wool in April, only to find himself without returns on the first day of July; and when he does get them, he will not have realized more per pound than he would have received had he sold his wool in the West. Within three days of shipment. Verily, there is room for improvement here, and our Western men are beginning to realize it.

#### THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

On a recent visit to the Athens of Missouri, the beautiful city of Columbia, we were cordially invited by Prof. J. W. Sanborn, the patient, plodding and hard-working Dean of the Agricultural College to go over the Agricultural Farm with him. We, of course, accepted his kind invitation, and accepted his buggy too, for the day was excessively hot, and the distance to be traveled long. Just here we must say, that Prof. Sanborn has been in possession but about two years, took hold of a farm aggregating about 800 acres, with very positive ideas as to how it should be run, and what should be done with it.

One point he had in mind, was to make it pay. Another was to illustrate to the students how farming could be made to pay on such a rugged farm with poor land. Fences came down, and fields were enlarged. Water courses were opened of surplus shrubbery and other worthless appendages, and everything put into ship-shape, to make the most of the whole. This is a very wise move, the man who has a plan and works after it, a system and sticks to it, will bring order out of chaos anywhere.

But this is an experimental farm, or rather was intended as such. It is now being utilized as and hence, we have pasture, corn, wheat, oats, orchards, etc., etc. So laid out and so used, as the experimentalist and his students may be able to see the effect of deep and shallow plowing, the use of this fertilizer, and that of barn yard manure, etc., and other plots of neither. We could conceive of a better location for such a farm, if the best results from the best farm were the desideratum, but if the best was to be made from the poorest average farm in the West, in the hands of the accomplished scientist and the most patient investigator, in the presence of this class of students, certainly this is a good one, for it is rough and rugged enough to call into requisition the best talent known.

Prof. Sanborn is making the most of it, and is certainly in a position to exhibit to his students, how best to call into requisition the intelligence developed in their course of study; an intelligence which, if well directed in the hereafter, will make of the Agricultural College of Missouri, one of the most successful of the kind in the United States. State fail to appreciate its worth and utilize its facilities, they will have themselves only to blame.

#### A DAY WITH THE HOLSTEINS.

We spent a day this week on the farm of J. W. Stillwell & Co., of Troy, Ohio, and saw their magnificent herd of nearly four hundred head of cattle, the great majority of which are imported heifers ranging from one to two years old. Never have we seen so many valuable animals on white order, and we were gathered and never expect to do so again. Verily have the Stillwell company taken time by the forelock and secured the pick of the young things in Holland.

The bulk of the stock now on hand were purchased by Mr. Stillwell, selected in person by his Mr. Riley who crossed the ocean in mid-winter for that purpose and therefore got the advantage of all other American buyers in that he was the first on the ground, and secured the first choice. Never have we seen a herd of milch cows and heifers so nearly approximating in form, size and weight, the best beef cattle of the world, the Shorthorns.

Our own good mayor, W. L. Ewing, has made a heavy draft on them for eleven head since last we wrote of them, making sixteen, in all, that he has purchased of them for his farm at Vincennes, Ind. This second purchase evidences his satisfaction with his first purchase, and when we think that it is his second purchase he left the selection with the members of the firm, we think it is evidence not only of his confidence in their integrity, but in their judgment too. As we go to press we have the information of a sale by them of two car-loads to Nashville, Tenn., and in contemplation similar lots to points South. Our own Illinois and Missouri farmers have bought of them largely and we have yet to hear of one that is not fully satisfied.

For car-loads they are prepared to give concessions in price, for their herd is a heavy one, and they would stimulate local buyers to commence in the same business.

The present herd is probably the largest in the world, and is as we have said very largely composed of young heifers. These are being bred, as they mature, to their \$5,000 bull Jacob, the highest priced bull in the world, and to Prince Twisk the champion prize winning cow now in America. When therefore these go to the farms of their purchasers they may be expected to produce something worth more than the dams cost and to realize to their owners a handsome outcome on their investment.

One pleasant thing about Troy, Ohio, is illustrated thus: We left St. Louis by the Vandalia Railroad at 7 p. m., reached Indianapolis at 4 a. m., and Troy, Ohio, at 9 o'clock. Had the whole day at Troy and reached St. Louis at 7:30 the next morning. We thus lost but a single day, saw all of their farms and their entire herd.

The firm is composed of Stillwell, Crummett, Riley and Edge, and of course men in Ohio command respect and confidence of the better townsmen, bankers and capitalists more than they. This we say advisedly and to ensure the confidence of the readers of the RURAL WORLD.

#### THE LARGEST BUTTER YIELDS.

Verily this is an age of wonderful performances. Our horses trot in 2:10-1:40, our cows give milk from which is made four pounds of butter a day. Where did we begin and at what point shall we stop? Are these things legitimate, healthy, natural performances? Are we to continue to beat time to produce quantities in this way? These questions are almost forced upon one watching the course of events and the statements made by timers and weighers.

In the natural course of events we might surely expect to see the extraordinary time of Maud S. 2:10-1:40 beaten, but when we turn to the butter product of Mr. Shoemaker's Jersey cow Princess 2d of 27-10-16 lbs. butter in seven days (a later record yet than the report in this week's dairy department) or of Mr. Stevens' Holstein (Echo 22 of 23-7-10 lbs. of butter in 365 days) the question arises where is this thing to stop? Echo's performance is 5,500 lbs. in excess of the largest record ever made. Her weight is 1700 lbs. and she has never failed to produce more than 17 lbs. of butter in seven days as compared with 27-10-16 lbs.

Both evidence wonderful capacity under good handling, scientific feeding and careful attention; and in justice to all the good cows in the country, we must express the opinion that many of them subject to like treatment would have made remarkably good records. We would like to see some of our good native breeders, and in justice to them would wish to see some of their owners and these fancy breeders too.

#### OLEOMARGARINE.

Many States have made laws against the manufacture or selling of oleomargarine or any other compound made or sold as imitation butter unless branded and sold for just what it is. These laws are just and proper, and all parties in interest should see to it that the officers charged with their execution should enforce them.

The question is not whether these compounds are good or, if good, are better than bad butter. It is whether it shall be fraudulently sold to innocent purchasers for what it is not. If it is sold as butter, it need not be ashamed of its name; if it is not, but on the contrary a vile compound of lard, stale salt and injurious chemicals, then its sale and manufacture should be entirely prohibited.

There is no reason in being mealy-mouthed about it either: the people have borne with adulterations in almost every conceivable form (and their name is legion) and the exponents of public opinion are determined to see that the necessity of a revolution the sooner the better.

The Globe-Democrat hedges if it does not beg the question, in the following editorial:

The decisions which have been given in the last few years by physicians, ex-physicians and boards of health in the various oleomargarine cases have apparently had no effect upon the manufacture and sale of these goods, and the leading dealers, it is said, express their intention of continuing to traffic in the same as yet they have been. The laws in such Eastern States as have legislated on the subject are sufficiently explicit for all practical purposes, and so far as legislation goes there is nothing to be done. The principal thing being to enforce such statutes as are already on the books. The greatest difficulty in regard to the oleomargarine is the fact that, as usual, the experts are not agreed as to the unhealthfulness of the product, it being generally conceded that well-made oleomargarine is better and more healthful than badly made or stale butter. This being the case, it is easy to see how a thousand difficulties might arise in the

way of prosecuting to a successful issue any legal action that might be undertaken.

#### NORTH MISSOURI.

Perhaps never in its history did the northern part of Missouri appear to better advantage than just now. A run through a large number of counties through which the Toledo, Wabash and Pacific, and the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroads pass, has demonstrated to our entire satisfaction; for whilst blue grass appears to be indigenous to the country the sheep and cattle pasturing on it from year to year cannot help but improve it; hence we have a large crop of both grass and clover from year to year.

In no State in this country have stockmasters better pasture, in no country in the world do sheep need less care or attention, and certainly no where are fat weathers more easily or cheaply produced.

The section of Missouri referred to contains, for this reason, more sheep than any other, is more prosperous, less subject to vicissitudes of fortune or changes in the markets, and why? because the land will sustain five to seven sheep to the acre, the sheep with average ten pounds of wool, fat lambs in good season, four to five dollars per head, and fat weathers five to six cents per pound.

Can we find a better market for wool, mutton or lamb than the city of St. Louis in any State in the Union? more or cheaper facilities for reaching that market?

We have within two weeks past canvassed this matter through Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, in person, and find him not only carrying on in Illinois and Ohio the same quality of land worth here only \$30.00 an acre, will readily sell there for \$60 to \$100, and Indiana is very nearly as bad.

On G. B. Bothwell's farm of about 3000 acres, we find him not only carrying 6000 head of prime Merino sheep on grass, but as well raising all the corn, timothy and clover necessary for winter use, and plenty of wool for shelter from the summer's sun; and yet farming land there, that will produce two to three tons of timothy and clover is selling at from \$30 to \$35 per acre.

In our ramblings through the State viewing the Shorthorn herds we paid him a visit, were driven over his farm and after being treated to like favors in the States mentioned we fail to find anything that will surpass it, no matter at what price held.

Just here it may be as well to say, that of the 6000 sheep owned by Mr. Bothwell, many men might be supplied with flocks of from one to five hundred, and at a reasonably low price, and eastern men coming west are invited to look on North Missouri as a field for settlement.

**WEEKLY REPORT FROM BRECKENRIDGE, MO.**  
The following is the stock shipped to Chicago, and Kansas City, for the week ending June 28th, 1884.

J. W. Plumb, one car hogs, Chicago; Plumb & Powell, one car cattle, Kansas City; G. B. Hart, three cars cattle, Chicago; D. Smith, two cars cattle, Chicago; G. G. Guffy, one car cattle, Chicago; Wm. Saulsbury, one car hogs, Chicago.

Draper Smith, a prominent stock buyer of Napoleon, Ohio, here this week. Harvest beginning, favorable reports, good grain, and a few more.

G. B. Bothwell, sold wool to J. Capps & Sons, Jacksonville, Ills.  
J. Thornbrough bought and shipped four car loads wool to that firm from this point. Weather fine, rain enough to make corn grow fine.

FRANK RHODES.

**ADDRESS AT THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF MISSISSIPPI.**  
The Southern Live Stock Journal thus speaks of the address delivered at the commencement exercises of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi:

The speech of Gov. Colman of Missouri, on Tuesday, was listened to with close attention, and drew forth hearty applause. The speaker is a strong advocate of the creamery system of dairying. He spoke eloquently of the vast importance of the dairy industry, and gave abundant facts to prove his statements. The heartiest applause of the day was given when he said, "Grass is king, and ever will be." The address was exceedingly practical and gave the audience many new ideas. The speaker closed with a glowing tribute to the A. & M. College.

The Mississippi Clarion says: In the afternoon ex-Gov. Norman J. Colman, of Missouri, delivered the annual address upon the stock interests of the South. The crowd in attendance was perhaps the largest ever collected at the College. Gov. Colman is an eloquent speaker, and notwithstanding the practical nature of his subject and address, he was listened to with eager interest. He said he had visited many of the A. & M. Colleges in the United States, and did not hesitate to pronounce this one of the most successful and prosperous one he had seen. He is proprietor of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, and is high authority in agricultural matters and of course his tribute to Mississippi's pluck and enterprise was gratifying.

**Notes-Correspondence.**  
On another page will be found an announcement of six head of Jerseys for sale. One of them is a valuable cow with calf by her side, both cow and calf registered. The others are high grades, good milkers, very choice stock, and in good condition. Here is a nice little herd for some one to begin with, and they are offered cheap.

A letter was published in the RURAL WORLD some three weeks ago under the head of Farm Wanted, and signed P. L. Superior, Wis. A number of letters have come to this office to that address. We think the post-office was not written Superior, but the printers mistook it for that name. The writer of the original letter will please address this office.

From Texas.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I have often thought of writing to tell you how much I appreciate your noble efforts to advance the great agricultural cause of this Mississippi Valley. But I find it quite difficult to express my thoughts for want of education, as I spent four years of my youth in the C. S. A., from fifteen to nineteen, and came out of that great struggle without a dollar or a friend that could give me any assistance. I used to abandon the idea of an education and take hold of a plow. To say that it is a difficult thing to gain independence with a capful or experience in farming would be putting it light, but thanks to your agricultural writers one can draw on the expert T. C. Jones, of Ohio, to the National Stockman and Farmer.

The well-known Shorthorn breeder, Mr. Thomas Bates, of Yorkshire, England, bought at the sale of Charles Coling, in 1850, a heifer called "Duchess," then two years old. This heifer was by the Duke of Devonshire, and was unsurpassed in perfection of form and quality, by any bull that had ever been bred. The dam of this bull was by Favorite (252), who was also the sire and grand-sire of Comet (185). This heifer was descended on the side of her dam from a cow from the herd of the Duke of Northumberland, and was called "Duchess" by the Duke of Devonshire. This cow Mr. Bates always insisted

was of superior excellence, and descended from an ancient tribe of Shorthorns; and he claimed that the Duchess heifer bought at Mr. Coling's sale was the only female then in existence descended from the herd of the Duke of Northumberland. Mr. Bates called the male descendants of this heifer Dukes, and the females Duchesses, and never sold any of the latter during his life, except such as became barren. At the sale of his stock by the administrator, in 1850, there were but eight Duchesses living, to wit, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, three of them being young heifers. In the same sale there were ten Oxford females, and two of these were bought by Mr. Morris and one by Mr. Beor, of the United States.

Now, according to the understanding of the advocates of the so-called "Bates blood," no Shorthorn can race a "Duchess" or an "Oxford" unless it can trace direct to these animals on the side of its dam, nor can it be a pure Duchess or Oxford unless, in addition, all the sires appearing in the pedigree are of the same descent. The pedigree of the Oxford family can be traced only to the Duke of Devonshire, and the pedigree of the Duchess family can be traced only to the Duke of Devonshire. The Matchem cow, purchased by Mr. Bates at the sale of Mr. Brown, who kept no pedigree stock as late as 1851. She was a white cow, and Mr. Bates recorded her as by Matchem (288), dam by young Wynard (2850). A daughter of this cow, called "Duchess" (1857), calving in 1859, was a prize animal at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, at Oxford, in 1859, became known as the "Oxford Premium Cow," and the name (Oxford) was afterwards applied to all the descendants of the Matchem cow. To these Mr. Bates bred pure Shorthorns, and his family, to the Duchess cow, he bred pure Shorthorns from the Matchem cow. Therefore when a son of the Matchem cow, as Cleveland Lad 2d (3408), was bred to a Duchess, the offspring was classed as a pure Duchess. And so when an Oxford cow was bred to a bull of the Duchess blood, the offspring was classed as an Oxford. But at first it was not allowed to go outside of the two tribes even to other strains of Bates blood. Under this rule there are now no pure Dukes or Duchesses living. The 14th Duke of Devonshire and the 1st Duke of Devonshire were the last of the pure Dukes. But the Duchess and Oxford of our day have various bloods in them, and the Duchess has been mentioned. Still, if they trace descent to the pure Duchess, or to the Matchem cow, on the side of their dams, and the sires appearing in their pedigrees are of "Bates blood," by which seems to be meant blood once used by Bates, they are then classed as pure Duchesses or Oxfords.

But there are few if any now to be found in England or America that come within this rule. There have been various infusions of the blood of other strains, beginning with the well known Suser cross. At the sale of Mr. Bates' cattle Earl Duke became owner of the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Devonshire was the sire of the Duke of Devonshire, a roan bull of the Matchem blood, bred by Mr. Hall.

At the sale of Earl Duke's herd, in 1853, Mr. Thorne, of New York, was the purchaser of Duchesses 59th, 64th and 68th, while Messrs. Morris & Beor bought Duchesses 60th and the Duke of Devonshire (11382), and the Duke of Devonshire was the sire of the Duke of Devonshire, a roan bull of the Matchem blood, bred by Mr. Hall.

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**E**tablished  
**Sorgo**

National Superintendent—No President—D. F. K...  
A. J. D... New York Secretary—F...  
Treasurer

Now we want our southern sugar cane looking and pecks are for now we want us hear from NOW; so as tions. A po the time of the height of the plant should this n of the plants the best appar and as near that readers may realize

There is no than the leav cane. Every mal devours advantage.

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During th harvesting he was well seed is ju kinds of st purposes as for family or buckwheat for the sam

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Our tacti A. A. D. can read fight. W letter in th Messrs. R Field hav we very m fied even so much fig world is a more tha We wou one tackle ping flend. most incisio he has ent challenged they one s possible th Kansas an aside and Following departmen assign the our friend He is the meet this the conte unnt free Ed. Ru treated rig interesting have burie ridiculed contribut ment chem Agriultur ize that a abused. much of they are to for your storm of and dark have to gi richly nu the air G Mr. Root with ver friend Fol I supp class row much neg opportunity The old G to disput cared num i knew thing in filed a b how he c without wanted to it was o was right hear on Deming